Punjab accord, the Kudal Commission dealing with Gandhi Peace Foundation have all failed to report within their specified time limit;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefore, how many times the term was extended of all these commissions;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same person is heading different commissions at different times; and

(d) if so, the names of the commissions headed by Shri Justice Matnew and Shri Justice Kapoor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

The N. K. Singh Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 6-12-1984. Its terms was initially upto 15-3-1985 but was subsequently extended by the State Government upto 15-12-1985. The term of the Commission has now expired and the Government of Madhya Pradesh has not extended the term of the Commission any further. Attention is invited to the *suo moto* statement made by the Minister of State for Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals in Rajya Sabha on 19-12-1985.

2. The Mathew Commission was constituted by a Government Resolution dated 20-8-1985 in which it was directed to make its recommendations not later than 31-10-1985. Its terms was extended four times. The Commission submitted report on 25-1-86.

3. The Kudal Commission was set up on 17-12-1982. Its terms was extended four times The extended term of the Commission is upto 31-7-1986. The Commission could not furnish its report within the specified time because of the enormity of its task of investigating the affairs of a large number of organisations. The Commission has so far submitted four interim reports.

4. There have been instance of same Judge appointed to head different Commissions at different times. Shri Justice Mathew was also Chairman of the Inquiry Commission set up to look to the murder of late Shri L. N. Mishra. In tht case of Shri Justice Kapoor, it has not been possible to trace the names of the Commissions appointed by the Central Government which were headed by him. The information is being collected.

Extraction of Metals from Sea Beds

1257. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the technology of extraction of metals from the sea bed nodules; and

(b) the main features of the technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) The progress on the technology of extraction of metals from sea bed nodules has been satisfactory and the work has been going on according to programme.

(b) Three metals, namely-copper, nickel and cobalt, have been extracted on a laboratory scale at the Regional Research Laboratory (Bhubaneswar) using hydrometallurgical and pyrometallurgical methods. Very soon the scale of operation will be upgraded to a semi pilot stage.

Production of Electronic Goods

1258. SHRI YELLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO:

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in the world production of electronics is only 0.5 per cent as reported

in the 'Economic Times' of the 13th February, 1986; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken by Government to accelerate the production of the electronics are listed in the State ment.

Statement

Steps taken to achieve self-sufficiency and accelerate the production of electronics

Government has taken a number of steps to formulate new promotional policy to accelearte the growth of electronics in the country. The basic thrust of new policy is in the following direction:

(1) A general liberalisation of licencing policy, with emphasis on promotion rather than on regulation.

(2) Where controls are unavoidable, as a general rule, resort will be taken to fiscal controls, in preference to physical controls.

(3) By and large, there will be no upper limit on capacity and no restriction on a sectoral nature like large scale, small scale, private sector, public sector, etc. except where specific reservaions are made on very special considerations.

(4) Volume production at the economic level, with contemporary technology would be the guiding principle.

The following specific measures need to be highlighted:

(i) For certain category of items "broad-band" licences will be issued.

(ii) The electronic component industry has been delicensed. Also consumer durables are delicensed subject to the condition that the units would not draw upon the resources from the financial institutions.

(iii) Import of technology and foreign collaboration will be permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40 per cent will be permitted in all areas.

(iv) For the following items, the technology will be acquired on a centralised basis to achieve economies of scales:

(a) Telephone Instruments.

(b) Electronic PABX systems.

(c) Rural Automatic Exchange.

(v) Development of small scale industry will be encouraged. Approval for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State DIs. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35.0 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45.0 lakhs.

(vi) For the sake of economies of scale, it is proposed to de-reserve some of the components which are reserved for small scale sector.

(vii) Electronics units will be allowed to establish in any permissible location.

(viii) In the area of telecommunication, manufacture of telephones, EPABX, teleprinter, fascimile equipment, data communication terminals etc. have been allowed in the private sector. Other items can also be taken up by private sector with Central/State Government participation of at least 51 per cent of the equity share.

(ix) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempted from clearance under Section 21 & 22 of MRTP Act. This is besides the increase in limit of MRTP investment of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores.

(x) A new computer policy has been anounced with emphasis on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increase indigenisation consistent with economic viability.

(xi) Import duty on raw materials, components and capital equipment has been reduced. In the case of computers. including software and black & white TV receivers with 36" screen size, there is complete exemption from excise duty.

(xii) The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increase the production.

(xiii) The Government is promoting appropriate applications of electronics to improve productivity, production quality, safety and quality of service.

Renaming of Bombay as Mumbai

1259. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleaed to state:

(a) whethesr the Central Government have accepted the request of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to rename Bombay as Mumbai; and

(b) whether Government are aware that a plaque naming the city as Mumbai has already been installed at the Gateway of India?

THE MINISTER OF HAME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per information received from the Government of Maharashtra two plaques with word 'MUMBAI' written in English and Devnagri respectively were reportedly unveiled at the Gateway of India, Bombay by the Mayor, Bombay Municipal Corporation on 26th January, 1986.

Duty hours of Police Constables in Delhi

1260. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI BIRBHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a police constable in Delhi puts in long hours of duty every day.

(b) if so, what is the average time spent by each constable on duty every day; and

(c) whether Government have made any review|study to compare the duty hours of policemen with other Government employees to determine if the former need special facilities to continue to perform efficiently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL, SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) Yes. Delhi Police Constables who are deployed on law and order duty some-time put in long hours of duty.

(b) This varies from time to time depending on the law and order situation.

(c) In order to compensate constables for the long hours of duties and denial of gazetted holidays to Delhi Police NGO staff one month's compensatory pay has been awarded. Besidees, a sum of Rs. 4/- as diet allowance. is also sanctioned to the Delhi Police constables, Head-constables and ASIs for performing duties beyond 9 hours upto 25 days in a year.

Accommodation for Delhi Police Personnel

1261. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the